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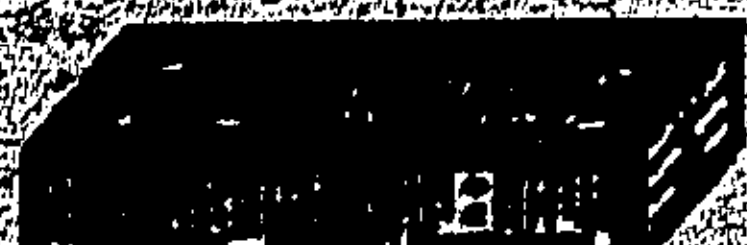
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LIFE IN GERMANY NOT A HOPELESS PEOPLE

(BY A. G. GARDNER IN THE "DAILY NEWS")

In the course of the past month, I have travelled many hundreds of miles in all parts of Germany. I have mixed in every sort of society. I have met politicians and professional men. University dons and University students, trade-union workers and labourers on the land, waiters and cab drivers, journalists and schoolboys, business men and ex-diplomats. I do not pretend that this justifies any dogmatic expression of opinion about the present mind of Germany. The thoughts and spirit of a great country cannot be gathered in a cursory glance. All that can be offered are some general impressions that may help to form opinion on the subject.

The most emphatic general impression I think is that this is not a broken people. By this I do not mean that they are not a beaten people, or that they do not know that they are a beaten people. They know it very well. They are reminded of it in all the impoverished circumstances of their lives, in their vanishing mercantile marine, their stagnating industry, their hungry conditions, the taxation. But they are not broken in spirit as the Austrians are broken. They are not hopeless. They still keep a stiff upper lip, and are confident in their future. "The old life is ended for me and my generation," said the President of one of the Chambers of Commerce to me after talking of former English friends whom he had met in the polo field in England, at Munich, in Egypt, and other places above the rich desert themselves. "The old life is ended for us. We have motor-cars, but we cannot use them. We cannot even play tennis. We are prepared to buy a dozen good balls for twelve marks. Yesterday, I bought a dozen bad balls for 300 marks. We can no longer afford these things. We have to live poor for the rest of our days, but we shall work for our children. We shall pay off our debts. We shall begin to work again. We shall do a big task before us. We shall do it if we are allowed to work. But we must be permitted to work. We cannot both be idle and pay."

That, I think, represents the general frame of mind. It is sober, but it is not lost. It is moral. It is occupied with the hard facts of life and has neither time nor disposition for external politics. There is only one topic, and that is bread and potatoes. The problem of food has overshadowed the war. There is little talk of revenge, and little apparent hostility. Nowhere have I experienced anything but civility, and this, I believe, is the universal experience of England, and equally of Americans. So far as bitterness exists, it is directed against the French, and this not owing to the war, but to events since the war. I do not think any incident has done as deep a harm to the heart of Germany as the French occupation of Rhenishland with black troops. One of the chief officials of the trade unions at Berlin told a representative of the American Relief Mission that that calculated insult had done infinite mischief among the working men, who are wholly anti-militarist, but who have been stung by it to thoughts of revenge.

Something of the mind of the young Germany of the post-war future was disclosed to me by the life of a boy in the high school at Leipzig. He was a bright youth in letters, who was obviously eager to try his few words of English of any one who came to hand. In reply to the question how he was learning English, he said he was taking lessons twice a week, and the conversation proceeded something like this—

LESSON OF THE LIFT-BOY
"Who teaches you?"
"An Englishman who has lived in Leipzig for 30 years."
"What do you pay him?"
"Six marks a lesson or twelve marks a week."
"That is a lot of money."
"Yes, it is a lot of money, but I think it is worth it. I get 70 marks a week out of which I must feed and clothe myself and pay for lodgings. I spend ten marks a week on my washing."
"Why are you learning English?"
"For two reasons, firstly because it is necessary in the hotel trade even in Germany, but secondly because I have English begun to come and secondly because I want to go to America."
"And not to England?"
"No, not to England. No German can dare to go to England. The English hate us too much. England wants to keep Germany always on the ground. It is different with America."
"Do you hate England?"
"I like the Englishmen who come here, but I hate the English who hate me. I cannot be expected to like them."
"And France?"
"Ah, everyone hates France. Even the workingmen hate France."
"Do many people in Leipzig learn English?"
"Lots are doing so. Many boys and girls attend the English classes at the night schools. They think it will be useful to them later. All the under waiters and many of the age-boys in this hotel are learning English."

THREE DINNERS A WEEK
And the maid servants!
"None of them but there are some who are not!"
"Do you find it difficult to live on your wages?"
"A great struggle. I can only afford three dinners a week. And then I must pay at least six marks for a dinner. I get potato soup, fish, or an egg. For breakfast I have two pieces of bread and coffee, and for supper two more pieces."

And at midday, on the days when you cannot afford dinner?
"I have only bread."
"Never mind, better times will come. A little more patience."
"More patience! That is what we have heard for 18 months. A German can no longer lift his head. Our tribulations are too great."

The 18-year-old student of Leipzig, and a English in sympathy of France, Germany. The war has shattered rather than checked the traditional enthusiasm for learning. I met in a German University student, and discovered incidentally that each of them was taking an English thesis for his degree—the philosophy of Hobbes, one the teaching of William Morris; the third the period of Cromwell. Intellectual interest in England was never greater and its prestige, though badly hit by the post-war blockade and the "English sickness" that has devastated the child life of the country, is extraordinarily high. But if any country can be said to be popular in America, it is England. Intellectual interest in England was never greater and its prestige, though badly hit by the post-war blockade and the "English sickness" that has devastated the child life of the country, is extraordinarily high. But if any country can be said to be popular in America, it is England.

There has been much exaggeration as to the moral deterioration due to the war. Crime has, of course, increased, but not more than in other countries. Indeed, there are fewer crimes of violence, relatively than in England. But there is a plague of petty thefts due to the famine in ordinary commodities. I saw a pair of boots before a bedroom door at a Nuremberg hotel this morning. It was the first time I had seen so daring an invitation to the marauding spirit. Even in the best hotels clients are warned not to leave boots outside the bedroom door. With boots at anything from £15 to £20 a pair, the risk is intelligible. They are more sought after than precious stones. Clothes of any sort are only safe under lock and key, and the theft of stair carpets, rugs, and furniture is a common-place of daily life. The ravages of profiteering and the difficulty of living have swept away the familiar standards of conduct, even in official circles, and if you want to get anywhere or do anything you must be prepared to bribe and tip liberally. In all the hotels you will find exhibited the caution against "trinkets," for under the new law by which the waiter, like everyone else, works only eight hours a day, the payment of the waiter is included in the bill, but so far from tips being abolished they have assumed a more lavish scale.

The confusion and ferment of a world in social and political disintegration have produced in the intellectual unrest and disorder of the time. No authoritative voices have emerged from the welter of the war, and the arts are a chaos of feverish experiments and agitation. All censorship has vanished, and the bookshelves are flooded with pornographic stories, worthless as literature and worse than worthless in morals. There are a few choice spirits but they are silent for their kind's sake. When the tumult subsides they will be heard again. But the tragedy of the country has been written in blood, and has so far found no imaginative vehicle of expression comparable, for example, with the productions of Berlioz or Dukas or Debussy.

THE OLD MASTERS OF THE STAGE have not added to their stature. Hauptmann's new play, founded on Corneille's conquest of Mexico is a fine pageant, but poor drama. It attracts crowds, to Max Reinhardt's new theatre, built since the war, and fashioned like a vast grotto. Strauss's new opera is of unimpeachable length, and almost unimpeachable dullness. Wedekind's queer, unpleasing plays, no longer any more, are the only new thing in the theatre. The mood of the time and all the pathological dramatists, Strindberg, Gorki, Ibsen and the rest are largely acted. There are no fewer than three plays of Bernard Shaw being acted in Berlin. But in spite of the general disintegration Shakespeare still holds his place, and you may see one or other of his plays in almost any city you go to.

In every direction "expressions" is being challenged, and the accepted decorum of art. It has even invaded the cinema and been wedded to the film with extraordinary effect. In "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," I have seen nothing so strange, original and powerful on the screen, and I venture to predict a sensational success for it in other countries. It seems to open up new possibilities for the cinema much beyond anything yet achieved in the hand of producers with which American film producers have made the world familar.

THE EXPLOSION of "expressionism" in painting, and the wilder passages of our X Group, "The Oryx," are the latest experiments with the grotesque and the ugly, and after cubism, dada, and circles, all nature is discovered to be egg-shaped. The portrayal of the naked and unashamed in aggressive unloveliness is the dominant phase and a certain brutality is the prevailing spirit of art. Civilization has suffered shipwreck and anything that remains is traditional, is a survival. Back to nature, to the brute, to the primitive, to the things that are only the impulse that is respected, and the "Dadaists" who habit in art like infants trying to fashion their first words are seriously gazed at as the prophets of a new order.

FRENCH MUSIC TAXES ENTERTAINERS' PROTEST

Something like commotion has been caused in the amusement world in Paris by the action of the Assistance Publique in the matter of enforcing payment of the new taxes. Hotels, restaurants, and cafes which employ orchestras are up in arms against the double tax of 25 per cent. one part for the State and the other part for the Assistance Publique, and to escape paying the impost have discharged their musicians. The theatres and other pleasure places are also fighting the tax, and their opposition to it is so strenuous that the management of the Assistance Publique has informed theatrical managers that if they do not submit to the action of the Finance Act concerning them the Prefect of Police will be asked to close the theatres and pleasure establishments temporarily. Apparently the theatrical managers are not in the least moved by this threat. A meeting of managers of theatres, concert rooms, cinemas, and dancing halls was held, and the threat of the Assistance Publique was discussed. The managers decided to continue their resistance to the tax, but offered to deposit, under protest and reserve, the sums in litigation until the dispute is settled.

There would appear to be some misunderstanding as to the establishments hit by the new taxes. It is officially stated that those establishments which employ an orchestra at the hour of the "aperitif," at dinner, or in the evening only pay the State tax on the total turnover the same as an ordinary merchant, concluding, however, as in the past to pay tax in favour of the poor.

If support concert are held a double 25 per cent. tax must be paid. It is intended that the tax shall apply to tea-concerts, supper-concerts, etc., dinner, and supper dances. There is such a craze for dancing in Paris that the authorities are evidently determined that those who promote this form of pleasure shall be made to pay through the nose.

THE IRISHMAN'S DIGNITY. AN OSAKA MANIFESTO

The Jurikisha Men's Union, which was inaugurated some time ago in Osaka with due ceremony, has just drawn up a declaration, which was to be submitted to a general meeting of the members on the 7th instant for approval. It is said that there are some 400 members at present. In the declaration the Jurikisha express great indignation at the contempt with which they have been treated by the general public, and they say that the time has come for their personal dignity to be properly recognized. After laying stress upon their own importance as a means of communication, and transport, they regret greatly that while their employers have had unions for the furtherance of their interests, there have been no "Irishmen's unions." Referring to the lot of some Jurikisha who are kept by rich people for their exclusive use, they indignantly remark that these "Irishmen" are treated as though they were no more than cattle. They are put to many hours of work but nothing is done for their comfort. What causes them the greatest chagrin is the fact that they are made to carry their masters to the gates of their mansions after day, and are kept waiting until very late at night during the time when their masters are sleeping in their favourite gardens. It would be shameful to submit to such treatment without protest, and if such treatment is suffered without a sense of shame or resentment it will be well-nigh impossible for their condition to be improved in any way. The declaration calls upon the members to be fully aware to their position and be up and doing. Otherwise, it says, that their life is far from secure.—Japan Chronicle.

being anything, carrying heavy burdens, laboring ceaselessly far into the dark. It is a widely different people from that of the industrial north, Catholic, pastoral, primitive and conservative, but it is the people of the north in its industry, its fundamental honesty. I am not expressing my own view only, but the view of every Englishman I have met out here, whether journalist, soldier, or civilian official in saying that it is a people that commands respect and confidence.

OSTRACISM CONSIDERED
It is, indeed, from the lips of English officials, both military and civil, that I have heard the most emphatic condemnation of the continuance of the ostracism of Germany. "It was an English soldier of great authority who denounced most bitterly the subordination of English policy to the short-sighted aims of French Chauvinism," said an English Consul, who, having indignantly contrasted the civility and friendliness shown to Englishmen throughout the world, pointed out the humiliating fact that it is still impossible for German business men to get a night's lodging in London. One of these men, a German representative of an English firm, found every hotel door he went to closed to him and finally was provided with a bed at a neutral legion. It was another English officer of distinction engaged in important work in Germany who, referring to the things said in the "Times" regarding the ostracism of Germany, said: "It is a disgrace to our tradition. We have not hitherto been in the habit of treating people when they are down. And it was another British Consul, who said to me: 'I am told to foster trade relations between the two countries, and when I carry out my instructions I find that German traders whom I have helped to go to England are treated like lepers when they get there. The British attitude is a disgrace to the Government. It is taking its cue from a malignant Press at home, which commits the men of the spot, military no less than civil, the men who know the facts and see the needs there will soon be a change for the better in British policy and temper. Nothing will be done until the civility of international life is restored.'"

THE PACIFIC MAILS DISPUTE AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS

AGREEMENT BETWEEN C.P.O.S. AND U.S.
The unpolished extracts from U.S. newspapers show the position of the dispute concerning the despatch of mails to the Far East via the Pacific. Generally speaking, the whole matter is giving as much dissatisfaction on the other side as it is here, says the "N.Y. Daily News," for a correspondent at Vancouver, who forwarded the extracts below writes on July 28th: "Telephoning to the Post Office here, I am informed that the 'Empress of Russia' leaving to-night will take mail to China, but with that reference which characterizes British Departments, especially postal, no notification of the fact is made public in an official way in the newspapers. I suppose no provision has been made in the annual budget which would cover the payment for an advertisement. When everyone is on the qui vive to know which way to get their letters to China and the Far East generally, one would think even the official mind would relax."

THE NEGOTIATIONS
On July 23rd it was stated that American and Canadian Postal officials conferred with Capt. Beetham, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, with regard to the carrying of mail from United States points to the Orient on the Empress Lines. Since the Dominion authorities, and the C.P.R. have been unable to come to any satisfactory arrangement for the handling of mail across the Pacific they have been routed at Seattle, and carried by Japanese steamships, arriving at Yokohama three or four days later than if carried by the Empress of Russia or the Empress of Asia. In the case of the mail service to Manila the difference is as much as 10 to 12 days.

Mr. Edward McGrath, superintendent of the railway mail service, District 13, with headquarters at Seattle, arrived at Vancouver that morning to open negotiations with the C.P.R. for the carrying of American mail. He was accompanied by Mr. Ames, Chief Clerk of the R.M.S. at Cordova, Alaska.
Another interested participant in the discussion was Mr. J. O. Macleod, Superintendent of the Canadian Railway Mail Service, Vancouver. Upon the conclusion of the conference it was announced that no settlement had yet been reached. Any way, the content of the C.P.R. head office at Montreal would have to be secured and, in the case of the Government officials, at Washington and Ottawa respectively.
It is understood that the proposition submitted by the United States representative provided for the carrying of American mails by the C.P.O.S. at the rate fixed by the last International Postal Conference. These were four francs per kilogramme for letters, or first-class matter, and 50 centimes per kilogramme for printed or second-class matter.

It would appear, following this morning's conference, that the solution of the Oriental mail difficulty will be that each country, the United States and Canada, will pay for its own mail. In the case of Canada, this arrangement, it is stated, would be much more satisfactory than that in existence, heretofore, because the bulk of the mail carried by the Japanese boats under arrangement between the Dominion postal authorities and the C.P.R. has been from the United States, much of it destined for the Philippine Islands.

Incidentally, Mr. McGrath will branch the subject of inaugurating an aeroplane service between Seattle and Victoria to connect with the trans-Pacific liners at the Island city. Should the negotiations mature, a saving of one business day could be effected in the delivery of mail off the Pacific coast to Seattle. Fast aeroplanes could make the flight from Victoria to Seattle in about one hour. The aeroplanes would also connect with out-going steamers from Victoria, calling at Japanese and Chinese ports and Manila. Mr. McGrath is heartily in favour of the idea, and will endeavour to have the Canadian postal authorities adopt the proposal.

OFFICIAL APPROVAL WANTED
On July 24th it was announced at Vancouver that "United States mail for the Orient is to be carried by the Empress steamers under direct contract with the United States Government provided between the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service and the United States Postal authorities." The Dominion Government approves the arrangement.
Up to the present an official intimation of the authorities' approval of the agreement has been received, and there the matter would at present appear to rest.

HARROW OR EZON?
(General Lord Horne and General Sir Herbert Lawrence were the guests of the Harrow School Association at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel recently. Lord Oso Hamilton, who presided, said he hoped old Harrovians would not be tempted by an alluring view to send their sons to Eton. The mortality of women was difficult to probe. He suspected their preference was due to the proximity of Windsor Castle, but in these days proximity to a station on the Metropolitan Railway was preferable to the proximity of a royal residence.
Dr. Lionel Ford, Headmaster of Harrow, said it was no use the Harrovians talking of sending their sons to Eton. They had more than enough to do at Harrow. He said he was not sending any applications. He would be as anxious as any other school for a great many more boys.)

**THE ROYAL AIR FORCE
MEMORIAL FUND.**

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoysse, President
of the Hongkong Aero Club, in his letter

to the Press bringing the appeal to the notice of the local public writers.—

Apart from the commemorative monument to be set up to the fame of the officers and men of the various Flying Corps, an endeavour is to be made to provide for the education of children of Airmen and for the assistance of officers and men, and their dependents who may be disabled.

sons of other-wise harm, and we all sincere
and men of the Flying Fleet, whether
from the Dominions or from the United
Kingdom, will be equally eligible for
these benefits a substantial sum is ob-
viously required."

The following further subscription to the
Fund has been received by the Editor of
the *Hongkong Daily Press*:-

John A. Plummer	\$50.00
Mc D. K. Blair, Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong Aero Club, acknowledges the following further subscriptions to the above Fund:-	
J. Bell Irving	\$25.00
A. G. Lamplugh	10.00
H. R. B. Hancock	10.00

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The management of the Palace Hotel,
Kowloon, encouraged by the unqualified
ability of tournaments in

Lt. Golding, R.G.A., winner of the first prize. The principal trophy for the forthcoming tournament will be a hundred dollar cup. There will also be second and third prizes and possibly a consolation.

L. Golding, R.G.A., winner of the first prize. The principal trophy for the forthcoming tournament will be a hundred dollar cup. There will also be second and third prizes, and possibly a consolation prize. All these prizes will be of a kind worthy the event. The entrance fee is \$3. Mr. J. H. Osberry, manager of the Palace Hotel, solicits the interest and participation of brilliant players of the Colony, and requests intending competitors to notify him at their earliest convenience. Competitors will receive due notice as when they are scheduled for play. Whenever a player cannot play as per schedule and he shall give due notice to the effect another game will be arranged.

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earth will undertake a war with her for the mere sake of securing commercial potentialities! Certainly not Great Britain, who, worn financially exhausted, with her army already crapped, and her navy in process of scrapping. Can she afford to send out to the Eastern Sea, against the Colonies, the fleet and army which would be required for the effective protection of the interests which have so long been safeguarded by her Treaty with "Japan"? Would not such an action after all these years, be a direct menace to Japan, provocative of new ill-will on her part, and angrily resented?

Japan has signified her acceptance of the League of Nations, but her acceptance is modified by one fact. She had not pride of intention and never has had, of national disarmament, of reducing by one efficient or one ship, the great and highly efficient fighting machine which she now possesses. So far from that she is at the moment diverting the most intense energies to its further development. Her armament budget has been increased threefold.

having numbered 1½ millions of men. She is now taking measures which will in the future, not very remote, place at her disposal a fully trained army of 4 millions.

having numbered 11 millions of men. She is now taking measures which will in the future, not very remote, place at her disposal a fully trained army of 4 millions and as an aside, to her continued advancement it need only be stated that she has four largest battlefleets in the world, some of 400,000 tons displacement, are now being built in her own dockyards and these are intended to be ready for action in 1922. She can, Great Britain, ever do against such power 12,000 miles away, strong not only in herself, but in every possible defence that Nature can give her. If not the ally, she need not be the friend of Great Britain, whom she has no sentimental affection for.

than for any other Western Power. The relations between the two are founded

that for any other Western Power. The relations between the two are founded on mutual interests, and if those interests are not to be sacrificed to a senseless and complicated Japan, unhampered by Treaty restrictions, can it to any steps which are things right to vindicate her own.

The First Treaty was the remote foundation for the Alliance of the two Powers, which in 1916 in the words of the German Ambassador to Japan "secured the safety and liberty of Europe and of the rest of the civilized world against the brutal aggression of Germany." Two of the three are today no longer so available. Japan is in the

Eastern powers. Russia, for example, after the war France exhausted and bleeding every pore requires two generations peaceful recuperation. Great Britain and Japan remain. A third factor is needed to secure the future peace of the world. It

[illegible]

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.
M. CHARLES ALBERT BANNERMAN BROOKER has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from 1st April, 1920.
The name of the Firm will remain unchanged.
PENTREATH & CO.
Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1398]

CONSULAT-GENERAL DES NEDERLANDEN.
HONGKONG.

TER gelezen van den verjaardag van Hare Majesteit de Koningin der Nederlanden, zal de Consul-Generaal, **Glaudez St. Augustus** des voormiddags van 11 tot 12 uur belangstellenden ter inschrijving van het Consul-Generaal ontvangen.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS.
HONGKONG.

ON the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands the Consul-General will be "At Home" on **TUESDAY**, the 31st August, from 11 to 12 a.m. at the office of the Consul-General.
Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1399]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$5 per Share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.
Such Interim Dividend will be Payable on and after **TUESDAY**, September 1st, 1920, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The **REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 7th to 14th September, 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.
Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1401]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "HUNGARIA" FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Aug. 31st.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 31st, will be subject to rest.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Sept. 15th, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Sept. 6th, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.**, Agents.
Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1402]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship "KANSAS" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 6th, will be subject to rest.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Sept. 15th, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 6th, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Dong. No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **THE BANK LINK LTD.**, General Agents.
Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1403]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "LAKE FISHING" VOY 3 HOME FROM CALCUTTA via PENANG, SINGAPORE and SAIGON.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from Kowloon, and all Cargo loading/discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored as Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce a permit signed by the Superintendent of the Harbours & Rivers, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 6th, at 10 a.m.
All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 7th, will be subject to rest.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1404]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4.00 per Share will be paid on the 11th October next to all Shareholders on the Register of Shareholders as at 30th September, 1920.
By Order of the Board.
JAS. W. GRAHAM, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1400]

TO AGENTS

INCREASE IN TRANS-PACIFIC FARES.

EFFECTIVE on and after the 15th September, 1920, for all sailings on and after that date, First and Second Class and First Class Fares from Hongkong to Pacific Ports of destination in Canada or the United States and Honolulu are increased Twenty per cent.
Increase applies to all fares named whether for ordinary, special or suite accommodation.
Passengers who have made deposit securing passages will be protected at all times for passages up to 31st December, 1920, provided balance of passage money is paid by 15th September, 1920.
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
NIIPPON Yusen Kaisha
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
TOYO KAISEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, August 25th, 1920. [1398]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1004 for one share No. 100 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of **GRACEY BROWN ALMOND** of Alexandria has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a certificate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.
PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.
Hongkong, August 14th, 1920. [1393]

WANTED

AN ELECTRICAL or MACHINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the **HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.** North Point. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to the Manager, **HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.**, St. George's Buildings. [1354]

WANTED

WANTED position by an experienced Export man who is also well acquainted with Foreign and General Import. Able to correspond in the most important commercial languages; perfect knowledge of Chinese. One bringing good Foreign connections. No objection to outposts.
Apply—
Box 1355.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1355]

WANTED

HOUSEHOLDER with a delightful house (furnished and detached), would be glad to know of a married couple of refined taste seeking house accommodation. No objection to one child.
Apply—
Box 1354.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1354]

WANTED

GODOWN of about 3,000 square feet of floor space on or near the Water Front.
Apply to—
P. O. Box No. 5. [1393]

GODOWN

WANTED: To rent or if necessary to buy a Spacious Godown facing the water front at West Point or Wharves.
Reply to—
Box 1390.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1390]

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMSHEN-CANTON

FOR SALE LOT No. 62, immediately behind the British Consulate, with an area of 12,449 square feet, measuring 20 x 104 feet, fronting to creek which is adjacent to Western Road leading to Coast Road further Shamshu Railway, and Grand Trunk Line to Hankow, now in construction.
Apply to—
HERBERT DENT & CO., [1371]

FOR SALE

LAND at Kowloon, about 6,945 square feet, is a very desirable position for a house, etc.
For full particulars apply to—
LINTHARD & DAVIS, Alexander Buildings, Hongkong. [1395]

FOR SALE

NEW AND COMPLETE PLANT including Wildy Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.
For particulars apply to—
CARYLEO & COMPANY, Machinery Department. [1396]

FOR SALE

NO. 1 STEWART TERRACE of the Park.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexander Buildings. [1391]

PREPAID WANTED

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of—
\$100 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are written in English.
An additional charge of 20 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.
Advertisements requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are sent at this Office for **Box P. C. AD AP**

WANTED

WANTED—Experienced **STEENOGRAPHER** with good knowledge of English. Apply in writing to **LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.** [135]

WANTED

WANTED—A Swedish, Young English or English-Speaking Chinese GIRL to look after Baby of four months, and do sewing and baby's washing. Free quarters and food. Fare paid. Reply with photo, stating age, salary, etc., to **H.W. Daily Press Office.** [132]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

NEXT TERM begins on **MONDAY**, September 13th, 1920.

An Examination for new boys will be held on **SATURDAY**, September 11th at 9 a.m. All names of new boys, Boarders and Day Boys, should be sent in by **SEPT. 11th**.
All Fees are payable quarterly or half yearly in advance.
Parents and Guardians can see the Headmaster any morning September 6th-11th between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or at other times by appointment.
Rev. W. T. FRATHERSTONE, Headmaster.
Hongkong, August 29th, 1920. [1392]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY. SEPT. 6th. 9.15 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY. SEPT. 6th. 9.15 P.M.

FALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads. Tel. 111.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway

This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Maritime Forces and Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Mess, O.P.D.'s Room, Restaurant, Mess, etc.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories. Motor Laundries.

Apply to—
J. H. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUTOGRAPHER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2322.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS: MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS: VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS: EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

INTIMATION

It is generally admitted that most

Whiskies have now a "Post-War Weakness."

It is claimed that

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WATSON'S

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Established 1841.

BIRTH.

RAGNALL—At St. James' Hospital, on August 28th, the wife of **Mr. G. RAGNALL, D.S.O., B.G.A.** has had a son.

MARRIAGES.

GHIMORE—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on August 29th, 1920, by the Rev. Canon Myles, Rector, **William**, second son of **Robert McIntyre, Esq.** of Beaconsfield, Bucks, to **Isabel Millicent**, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Clement Robert Chepe, of Bridford, Devon.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

The Daily Press

Hongkong, August 31st, 1920.

CHINA'S NEED OF RAILWAYS.

Sir John Jordan in the address he recently delivered before an audience of members of the London Chamber of Commerce, and of the London branch of the China Association, remarked that there are about 6,000 miles of railways in China, but at least 40,000 miles are required. Wherever one travelled by rail in China, he said, it was noticeable that there was a great development of trade. Railways are said to be the one thing needed in China, but how this need is to be supplied he could not say at the moment. Under existing conditions it would not be easy to raise money for railway construction, and the only way that he could see was the kind of international arrangement that had been made. All countries which only wanted trade should join together in a united effort to assist China to develop her resources by building railways for the country. Of people who have long recollections of the railway question in China, Sir John Jordan said, he knew of no other country where the railway question was so acute as in China. He said that the railway question was so acute in China that it was almost impossible to find a single railway line that was not in a state of disrepair.

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GERMAN INTRIGUES: WHY RUSSIANS INVADDED POLAND: BOLSHEVICS IN DESPERATE POSITION. HOW SOVIETS WORK: BRITISH LABOUR DELEGATION'S EXPERIENCES. SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

GERMAN INTRIGUES AGAINST
POLAND.WHY BOLSHEVICS ADVANCED
ALONG PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

WARSAW, August 27th.

The Inter-Allied Commission in Upper Silesia has come into possession of documents proving that the German Government actively participated in the recent Upper Silesian disorders. It appears certain that the German organization which prepared acts of violence against Allied troops was morally and materially assisted by the Berlin Government.

Captured Bolshevik officers are openly declaring that they regard the recent military disasters in Poland as a great German defeat, and that Soviet Russia had no interest in the invasion of Poland or the Danzig Corridor, but that it was in response to the desires of Germans that they advanced along the East Prussian frontier for which the Bolsheviks are now paying the penalty of their blind confidence in German counsel.

WHAT POLES SAID TO RUSSIANS.

WARSAW, August 28th.

The Government communicates the text of the declaration which was made by the Poles at Minsk on August 19th, but the transmission of which was delayed.

The Poles maintained that the war was imposed upon Poland by the action of the Soviets, which, after imposing a Soviet regime on White Lithuania and Ruthenia, advanced against ethnographic Polish territory with the clear object of marching towards Warsaw and imposing Sovietism on Poland. The Polish Republic was, therefore, compelled to resist the Bolshevik invasion, and occupied the former Polish territories, not with an imperialist object, but in view of the right of self-determination and the people's declaration.

It points out that the Poles never touched really Russian soil, while the Soviets, taking advantage of Poland's weakness, invaded purely Polish territories, menaced Warsaw and issued proclamations announcing the introduction of a Soviet regime into Poland, despite the protests of the Poles.

The declaration concludes by emphasizing that Poland sincerely desires peace, on condition that there is no interference with her internal affairs. She, herself, does not intend interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

DESPERATE BOLSHEVİK
POSITION.

PARIS, August 28th.

A Havas message says:—So desperate are the straits of the Bolshevik forces between the Narva and East Prussia that they can only choose between annihilation and capitulation. A rumour is current in Warsaw that the head of the Russian army in the North has entered into pourparlers with General Sikorski for the capitulation of his entire force.

The French Government has appointed M. de Martel, High Commissioner with General Wrangell's Government.

ALLIES IN AGREEMENT.

Exchange of communications between the French Government and Lucerne took place yesterday. The text of the communiqué issued at Lucerne on Monday having been officially transmitted to the French Foreign Office through the British Embassy, M. Millerand replied: "The French Government thanks the British and the Italian Governments for the communication made, and is glad to note that there is nothing in the text which is not in complete harmony with the ideas and principles for which it has always stood."

In reply to a personal telegram sent him from Lucerne by Mr. Lloyd George, both in his own name and on behalf of Signor Giolitti, M. Millerand yesterday telegraphed his thanks to the British Premier, adding, "I am pleased that I shall soon have the opportunity of meeting Signor Giolitti as arranged and also of meeting you again soon."

FRESH RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE
EXPECTED.

LONDON, August 28th.

While a Polish official communiqué continues to report additional successes, and captures of prisoners, a German wireless message states that the Polish aviators have ascertained that a fresh Russian offensive may be expected within a few days. Heavy movements of Russian troops with artillery are declared to have been observed in the direction of Brest-Litovsk.

A Moscow wireless message also asserts that the Red Army is pulling itself together, cheered by the Petrograd mobilisation.

THE BOLSHEVİK LOSSES.

LONDON, August 28th.

It is announced from Polish official sources that the Bolshevik losses since the Battle of Warsaw have been 107,000 prisoners and 50,000 killed or seriously wounded.

The latest news from Upper Silesia indicates that the Poles are in possession of eight districts, while they have begun to disarm the Security Police in a number of other districts. It is stated that as a result of pourparlers between the Poles and the workmen in the plebiscite districts and the Inter-Allied Commission, foreigners who have immigrated to Upper Silesia during the past year will be expelled.

SOVIET ON TRIAL.

BRITISH LABOUR DELEGATION'S
VIEWS.

LONDON, August 28th.

In an exhaustive report with reference to the recent visit to Russia, the British Labour Delegation emphatically contradicts the statement regarding the prevalence of crime, disorder and deaths from starvation. It declares that, although social equalisation is far from complete, glaring inequalities of fortune no longer exist, and praises the systematic efforts made to improve the economic and social conditions of the people, but questions whether too heavy a price has not been paid for the advantages.

In pointing out that personal freedom of speech and the freedom of the Press have been totally abolished, the Delegation believes attacks against Russia in the West will result in the spread of Bolshevism in Persia and the East.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN
MESOPOTAMIA.BRITISH OFFICER CAPTURED BY
ARABES.

LONDON, August 28th.

A War Office communiqué regarding Mesopotamia reports the spread of the trouble to the Mian Tufik area. The situation in Shatt-el-Hai is reported to be critical, the Political Officer having left by aeroplane for Nasir. British troops encountered a strong band of hostile tribesmen south-east of Sillah and drove it across the Euphrates. Forty tribal banners were counted.

The opposition to the north-east of Bagdad is still strong. The Assistant Political Officer at Kifri has been captured by the Arabes.

The garrison at Qaraghan, thirty miles south of Kifri, which held out successfully against repeated attacks, has now been relieved.

EARLIER CABLES.
IRISH PEACE CONFERENCE.
COMMITTEE ISSUES AN APPEAL.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Standing Committee of the Irish Peace Conference has issued a manifesto inviting the immediate and sympathetic co-operation of the people of the British Empire in an appeal which the Conference has made to His Majesty and the Government for the release of Mr. MacSwiney. "We make the appeal in the cause of threefold peace—peace for Ireland, peace between Ireland and Great Britain, and peace between Great Britain and the rest of the world."

THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

LONDON, August 28th.

Mr. Redmond Howard has resumed his campaign on behalf of Mr. T. MacSwiney. He has telegraphed to the Queen stating that one of Mr. MacSwiney's lungs is affected and begging Queen Mary's co-operation. Mr. Howard is also appealing to the Lord Chancellor and Sir Edward Carson.

NEW YORK DOCK LABOURERS
STRIKE IN SYMPATHY.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

A pro-Irish strike is developing at the docks in sympathy with Mr. MacSwiney, and Archbishop Mannix. Sympathisers on board the British, American, French and Belgian vessels came out and paraded the town, while 200 negroes who were unloading cargo from a Cunard liner also struck work.

Four White Star and five Cunard liners are at present affected.

Other British liners, due to arrive, will probably be drawn in. Longshoremen state that there will be no unloading, unless Mr. MacSwiney is released and Archbishop Mannix is allowed to go to Ireland.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE
CAMERONS.

LONDON, August 28th.

The Cameron Highlanders kept Queens-town in a state of terror until daybreak. A number of private houses were attacked as well as business premises, some of which were looted. The damage is estimated at £20,000.

POLICE RESCUES THREE MEN.

Dublin Castle reports state that six shops were wrecked, and 64 partially wrecked and add that the Police in the Oughterard district of Galway rescued three men kidnapped by the Republicans. They also effected several arrests.

MR. DE VALERA'S REAPPEARANCE.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

Mr. De Valera has emerged from the obscurity with which he has recently been surrounded. He addressed a meeting of Irishmen, declaring that 100,000 Irishmen were ready to emulate the example of the Lord Mayor of Cork.

DESTRUCTION OF AEROPLANE
MOTORS.GERMAN WORKMEN'S
OBJECTIONS.

BERLIN, August 28th.

The Workers' Council at Kiel Dockyards is urging the men not to comply with the demands of the Entente for the destruction of 200 aeroplane motors, at present lying in the Dockyard, declaring that the dockyard men are prepared to destroy instruments of murder, but Germany has given guarantees that the motors will only be used for the purposes of civilisation. It should be remembered that the Entente's object in the destruction of these engines is to hamper the resumption of German bombings on helpless civilians at a favourable opportunity.

INCOME TAX STRIKE.

A general strike has been declared at Stuttgart to protest against the deduction of 10 per cent. for income tax from the wages of all workers.

ZEPPELIN ROUND THE
WORLD.

GERMANY'S PLANS.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

It is stated that the Germans are preparing a non-stop dirigible flight around the world with a Zeppelin, unless prevented by the Allies.

U.S. IMPORTS MORE RAISINS.

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION.

WASHINGTON, August 28th.

Increased consumption of raisins, due to prohibition, is believed to account for the 1,400 per cent. increase in raisin imports from Spain for the first six months of 1920.

LATEST CABLES.
COUNTY CRICKET.

SURREY'S RECORD INNINGS.

LONDON, August 28th.

Nottinghamshire beat Derbyshire by 197 runs. Middlesex beat Kent by 153 runs. Lancashire beat Essex by 188 runs. Sussex beat Yorkshire by 103 runs. Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire by nine wickets.

Surrey beat Northamptonshire by eight wickets. Surrey in the first innings made 810 for 5 wickets and declared—the highest total for the season. Duxat contributed 149 runs, Peach 800, unfinished, and Fender 113, unfinished. The latter batted 42 minutes.

Hampshire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 150 runs. Hampshire made 618 for 7 wickets and declared. Brown made 161, Barrett 148, and Mead 102, unfinished. Leicestershire beat Somersetshire by 41 runs.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.
SWIMMING COMPETITIONS.

ANTWERP, August 28th.

The Olympic swimming finals resulted as follows:—

Ladies' Diving.—Fryland (Denmark) beat Armstrong (Britain) by a point. Ladies' 300 Metres.—Bleibrey (America), despite the coldness of the water, easily beat the world's record, her time being 4min. 34secs.

Men's 400 Metres.—The American, Rose, won, his time being 5min. 26 4/5secs. Langer (America) was second, and Vernot (Canada) third. Seventy yards from the finish, Beaurépaire (Australia) abandoned the race owing to the coldness of the water.

ENGLAND BEATEN IN FOOTBALL.

In the first round of the Football Competition, Norway beat England by 3 goals to 1. The Norwegian victory was thoroughly deserved, although it was a great surprise, England being warm favourites. England had four men injured.

MODERN PENTATHLON.

The final result of the Modern Pentathlon gives Sweden the first four places. The first American was placed sixth and a Britisher eleventh.

VILLA'S WHIMS.

SOLVES PROBLEM OF SHORTAGE
OF FUNDS.

LONDON, August 28th.

A message from San Antonio (Texas) says the whimsical caprices of General Villa have had an odd climax in the town of Sabinal, when Villa concluded terms of surrender to the De la Huerta Government.

After closing the Sabinal brewery, and saloons, Villa despatched four "auditors" to the larger stores to report on the profits of the past twelve months. Thereafter, he requisitioned on these stores for complete equipment, including wearing apparel, pack mules and horses, declaring that the stores were able to lose them, owing to the large profits they had made during the year.

GREEKS PREPARING
OFFENSIVE.TURKISH FORCES BEING
CONCENTRATED.

SMYRNA, August 28th.

The Greeks in Asia Minor are preparing for a new offensive, with Ouchak as their objective.

It is stated that considerable Turkish forces are concentrating in opposition.

ATTACK ON FRENCH
CONSULATE.GERMANY'S REGRETS NOT
ACCEPTED.

PARIS, August 28th.

The German Charge d'Affaires visited the Foreign Office and expressed regrets at the looting of the Consulate at Breslau. He gave assurances that the guilty persons would be punished. M. Pablogue, the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, informed the Charge d'Affaires, that France would inform Germany what material and moral reparation was required when the affair was investigated.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SENATOR HARDING'S CRITICISM.

MAELSON (OHIO), August 28th.

Senator Harding, in a speech on the League of Nations, declared that President Wilson's League was a definite and irredeemable failure. Senator Harding, therefore, proposed a new effort to construct a World Association on the framework of the League Tribunal, and pledged himself to make an immediate effort to form such an Association. Senator Harding was of opinion that the League of Nations had broken down in its first test in Poland.

STOP PRESS
TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, August 27th.

Yamagata, Counselor to the Japanese Home Office, has departed for Tokyo after the completion of his European tour for the purpose of studying post-war conditions and methods of reconstruction.

BRUSSELS, August 27th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians depart aboard the Brazilian warship Sao Paulo for Brazil on September 1st.

In Water Polo, Great Britain beat America by 7 goals to 2 easily. It was a gruelling game.

In the Gymnastic Contest, Sweden secured 1,364, Denmark 1,323 and Belgium 1,090 points.

NEW YORK, August 27th.

Considerable agitation is noticeable in Sinn Fein circles in America in connection with the Lord Mayor of Cork. Telegrams have been sent to President Wilson and Mr. Colby asking them to use their influence to secure the release of the Lord Mayor.

CHICAGO, August 27th.

Forty thousand Illinois coal-miners have agreed to accept an increase of a dollar and a half a day. They had demanded two dollars increase.

COMO, August 27th.

Mr. Lloyd George has sent a letter to the Knights of Columbus hoping they will have a successful tour.

MELBOURNE, August 27th.

The Government has presented the Senate a statement showing that it controls 23 Government-owned and 16 enemy-owned steamers. Additional eleven proposed 12,000-tonners, and 18 smaller cargo vessels are under construction locally. The net profit for the financial year 1919-20 is over a million, but it is estimated that a profit for 1920-21 will be a quarter of a million, owing to a strike. The Government points out that the establishment of a Commonwealth line is not to make profits, but to prevent Australia's isolation owing to the disruption of the world's shipping lines. It is also considered that it will have a beneficial effect, preventing a combination of shipowners detrimental to Australian interests.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

The latest development in the Irish troubles in the so-called Mannix strike of dockers in New York who struck work on four White Star liners as a protest against the failure of the crew of the liner Baltic recently to resist the removal of Archbishop Mannix from the ship. The strike developed suddenly. Hundreds of excited men and women dashed from pier to pier exhorting the dockers to cease work on British ships. American ships were not molested.

PRINCE JOACHIM.

WORRIED OVER THE HOHEN-
ZOLLERN PROPERTY.

The facts concerning the suicide of Prince Joachim, the ex-Kaiser's youngest son, are now generally believed to be as follows:—

The Prince was found lying unconscious on the floor of his bedroom in the Villa Liegnitz, Potsdam, at 8 o'clock in the evening. He had shot himself in the chest with a revolver, the bullet piercing a lung. Prince Eitel Friedrich was summoned immediately, and Prince Joachim was removed to a neighbouring hospital.

The ex-Kaiser and other near relatives were informed. The Prince died at 10 o'clock the next morning after regaining consciousness, without making any statement as to the motive for the deed.

The Prince's mind, which was affected by the Revolution, was still more seriously deranged by discussions on the settlement of the Hohenzollern property between the Crown and the Prussian State, and by his troubled marital affairs. His wife left him a year ago, and the question of a divorce had recently become acute.

A London correspondent understands that General Dyer has received a handsome offer from a leading publisher to write a book dealing not with the events at Amritsar, but with the whole question of the rise and progress of recent political agitations in India and their principal promoters. Sir Michael O'Dwyer will probably be invited to supply an introduction to the book. On July 31st, the Morning Post's Dyer Fund amounted to £19,000.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consul-General, Hong-kong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. yesterday.

1st Cyclone or Typhoon West of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

2nd Cyclone or Typhoon East of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

At 12 noon, yesterday, the message was: Typhoon or Cyclone 135 Long. 17 Lat. moving W.N.W.

The Typhoon has crossed Northern Luzon in the form of a shallow depression, it may increase in intensity in the China Sea.

AMERICAN TRADE.

PROCESS OF RECOVERY.

NEW YORK, July 4th.

A review of financial and economic business developments in the United States during the past six months cannot be considered as otherwise than satisfactory, despite the disappointed hopes of those optimistic who relied upon the peculiarly fortunate circumstances created by war here to place America in the position of leading the world in the process of recovery and maintaining a lead in prosperity and industrial activity far in advance of any other nation. The United States' failure to ratify the Peace Treaty and do away with the tyranny of war taxation and the burden of war costs is undoubtedly responsible in the largest measure for America's inability to rise to what was expected of her, and in consequence her period of readjustment has been long-drawn-out and painful.

Business interests are bitter against those responsible for allowing America's golden opportunity to slip by, but are thankful for the signs that the process of transition is nearing the end, and that the United States may shortly start on the struggle for industrial progress and world trade expansion without the handicap of the domestic problems which during the past six months have proved so troublesome. There is no doubt that at one time the country, through the lowering of the productive output, the inefficiency of labour, and the endless series of strikes, difficulties of transportation, unwholesome waste and dangerous inflation, was on the verge of a panic which, it is believed, only the existence of the Federal reserve banking system, with its wide powers and central control, was able to avert. The enforced shrinkage of the banking and credit field, which brought a healthy reaction, and which today is acting as a severe brake on industry, was a far more cheerful alternative to a currency famine of the familiar type or the breakdown of credit, with results as disastrous as those of the 1907 panic.

The credit contraction has hurt legitimate industry, brought about some unemployment, and depressed the stock market, but it is slowly yet surely eliminating the evil of wild speculation, profiteering, and price inflation, and driving home the lesson that there is no royal road to economic soundness and prosperity. One of the most favourable points of the outlook to-day is that there has been so little development of the excessive radicalism that was feared some time ago. In addition, there may be pointed out the bright outlook for the crops and the provision for their proper harvesting and transportation, the practical certainty of a further reaction in prices; the better Labour situation; and the ending of the impossible situation at Washington with the General Election in November. Despite foreign trade figures for May, which show a continued exportation to Europe of enormous quantities of all commodities, and only a slight increase in imports, a review of the last eleven months shows that American exports increased by only 18 per cent. in value, while imports gained 67 per cent. Even under the severe strain of expansion, America's foreign business, therefore, grows persistently, and her imports steadily rise to counter-balance her exports. The process of reconstruction has been not less painful here than in Great Britain, despite the fact that the latter has made further progress along that road carrying a far heavier burden, but Americans are happy that they are now well on the way, and in the belief that they have come through the crisis not irreparably damaged.

350 YEARS' OLD LEGAL DICTUM
QUOTED IN HIGH COURT.

The thought of man is not triable, for even the devil does not know what the thought of man is.

Mr. Tomlin, K.C., in a case in the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Eve recently quoted, amid laughter, the above dictum of Chief Justice Browne given 350 years ago, and referred to by Lord Blackburn.

Mr. Justice Eve: What acquaintance had Lord Blackburn with the devil?

Mr. Tomlin: Lord Blackburn had none, and what acquaintance Chief Justice Browne might have had in the time of Edward IV., 350 years ago, I am unable to say.

Yeh Kung-chow, the new Chinese Minister of Communications, has written to various "philanthropic" factories, pointing out that carpets, valued at \$333,000, were exported in 1919 and that, similar exports in 1919 amounted to \$290,000, and urging the development of this valuable industry.

Water Road

